G. R. S. 59] GPB—15,000—22-7-14

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

1913-4
(Inward)

File No. 533 – 13

Serial Nos.

Papers Filed.

*Month*_____

SUBJECT.

Improvement of Sanskrit Educ
in Mysore
Second memorandum

PREVIOUS REFERENCES. LATER REFERENCES.

G.R.S. 11] 1913

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Miscellaneous)

NOTES.

File No.

FILE HEADING.

Improvement of Sanskrit Education in Mysore

No.	Dated	Received

Diary No.	Enclos	Spare Copies.	Serial No.

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

NOTES AND ORDERS.

NOTES—First Sheet.

GPB—35,000—1-6-12

Serial No.

Note by the Muzrai Under Secretary

(in continuation of the ~~previous~~ note)

IMPROVEMENT OF SANSKRIT EDUCATION IN MYSORE.

Sanskrit Education in the past has been allowed to follow on purely traditional lines. Liberal grants from State Funds were made but no systematic efforts were put forth to guide the instruction and adopt it to present-day-needs or to supplement it with the knowledge of the world or of modern achievements.

2. It is no wonder that the product of such a system seldom attained the standard of a liberal education and his ignorance of matters within the ken of an ordinary school-going boy, his illiberal views and his quaint conceits have become more or less a by-word. Naturally his limitations stood in the way of an honorable career in the secular world, and his influence in moulding the religious life of the people has been diminishing largely. On the other hand this unhappy situation has also to a great extent reacted on the intellectual and social level of the pupils now being attracted to Sanskrit learning. It is to be feared that at this rate, the devout and scholarly study of

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Sanskrit would very soon be a thing of the past and this would indeed be most deplorable.

If Sanskrit learning is to be made popular and satisfactory, it seems to be not only necessary to re-organize, systematise and improve the instruction imparted in the schools and colleges, but that it is equally essential to provide some public recognition and careers for the successful students and for at least some years to come to provide sufficient indecements in the way of scholarships to attract intelligent and very often poor pupils.

3. The subject has been engaging the attention of Government for sometime and at the instance and under the presidency of the 1st Member, a meeting of the marginally noted gentlemen was convened at Mysore on 8th June 1914 to consider the situation. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at the Meeting.

Rao Bahadur M.Shama Rao,Esq.,M.A.
Karpur Shrinivasrav,Esq.B.Sc., L.C.E.
B.Ramakrishna Rao,Esq.
A.Mahadeva Sastry,Esq., B.A.
S.Rangachar, Esq.
C.Krishna Rao,Esq.,B.A.
R.Shama Sastry,Esq. B.A
G.Aravamudu Iyengar,Esq.B.A.B.L. Secretary.

(1) That both the Sanskrit Colleges at Mysore and Bangalore should follow the same curricula in all the different classes.

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(2) That the subjects of the Vidwan Courses should be made to coincide with the Madras University Courses.

(3) That it should be optional for students to go in for the Madras University Examinations.

(4) That after this course is completed a higher course may be kept up in Mysore for Mahavidwans, and they should after passing be given an annuity by His Highness the Maharaja of not less than Rs.200/- a year and enrolled as "Mahavidwans" of the Palace.

(5) That the present practice of giving prizes and certificates after the Dasara to those who pass these examinations should be continued

(6) That the study of English along with Sanskrit may be optional, but more substantial encouragement should be given to it than for Sanskrit alone in prizes and scholarships.

(7) That for public employment etc., the students who pass the "Siromani" or corresponding Mysore Examination (with English) may be considered equivalent to B.A.(pass) graduates, and that those of the Vidwan (Madras) standard to Intermediate men.

(8) That the following gentlemen do form themselves into a Committee to frame the common

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syllabus.

1. Mr. A. Mahadeva Sastry, Convenor.
2. Mr. H. Hirianna.
3. Mr. R. Shama Sastry.
4. Mr, S. Ranga Char.
5. Mr. M. T. Narasimha Iyengar, and that any Pandits may be consulted as necessary.

4. The Committee of gentlemen appointed under Resolution 8 have submitted the syllabus and the curricula have been approved by the Inspector General of Education, the Palace Controller and the Muzrai Superintendent, the latter two, however, considering that the preliminary course sketched out by the Committee may be omitted from the Colleges which should aim at recruitment from older students who have already had some elementary schooling elsewhere. The syllabus drawn up by the Committee is intended for adoption in all Government and Aided institutions, the various Sanskrit schools educating up to one or other defined standards, while the colleges are to prepare students to the final Vidvat (Mysore) or Siromani (Madras) Examinations in one or more branches of study. The Committee consider that no regular teaching is necessary for the Mahavidvat course which is to be a post graduate course, the aid of a good library

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and occasional help and guidance from the professors being alone necessary. These recommendations are in accordance with the resolutions of the Meeting and may be approved.

5. The Committee further recommend that a separate Board of Oriental Studies should be brought into existance to manage and control the Mysore Vidvat and Mahavidvat Examinations. The proposal is a necessary corollary to the public nature of the Examinations now contemplated, but no immediate orders on this subject are required as the first Vidvat Examination is not to be held for four years to come. In the meanwhile the Mysore University may be an accomplished fact and this will be a matter for its consideration.

6. The Committee consider that the existing staffs of the Sanskrit Colleges need ~~must~~ *much* strengthening, to work the proposed curriculum. The revision of the Maharaja's Sanskrit College at Mysore is said to be engaging the attention of the Palace Controller. A note regarding the revision of the Sri Chamarajendra Sanskrit College at Bangalore prepared by the Muzrai Superintendent is submitted herewith for orders.

7. The scheme submitted by the Muzrai Superintendent involves a total expenditure of Rs.21,280/- per ~~month~~ *year* which includes a provision of

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Rs.7260/- for granting scholarships to the students undergoing instruction in the Sanskrit and Prayoga Sections of the College. This item he proposes to meet by the appropriation of a portion of the allotments now made to certain Anna Chattrams, in which the free feeding of travellers are recommended to be stopped in future. As regards the cost involved in the revision of the staff which amounts Rs.44,020/- per annum, a few grants are now being received from the Bangalore Muncipality and certain Muzrai Institutions totalling Rs.1080 a year which may be continued, and it is solicited that the balance of the cost may be met from the educational budget. If, however, the Government should find this suggestion impracticable, the Muzrai Superintendent suggests, though with some reluctance, that a portion of the income from the permanent investments of certain institutions may be utilized, to make up the deficit after taking count of the present educational grant.

8. Proceeding now to the other resolutions of the Meeting, resolutions 1, 2, and 3 have been the bases of the Committies' recommendations. They provide for the adoption of a uniform system of instruction in all the Sanskrit Schools now under the control of the Education Department and in the Sanskrit Colleges of Mysore and Bangalore, for

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improving the standard of the Mysore Vidvat Examination, so as to make it coincide with that of the Madras Siromani Examination and for providing an effective option to the students to appear for either of the Examinations. If need be, the study of English may also be made optional in the case of students drawn from priestly classes and in its place a higher proficiency in the Vernacular and a compulsory acquaintance with Dharma Sastra and Grihya Sutra or Yagnika Prayoga may be substituted.

At the same time the 4th resolution contemplates the institution of a very superior examination to test exceptionally sound attainments and it is recommended that successful men at this examination may be granted a permanent recognition at the gracious hands of His Highness. It will be an invaluable incentive to higher studies in Sanskrit and the standard of the examination has been advisedly pitched very high.

Resolutions 5 and 6 deal with the grant of prizes and certificates to the successful candidates at the Mysore Vidvat Examination, and it is recommended that more substantial encouragement in the shape of prizes and scholarships may be given to the candidates who have studied English along with Sanskrit.

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The next resolution is the most important one, dealing as it does with the opening of a public career to the successful students in the reformed examinations. The students will have had not only a good grounding in general knowledge but they will also possess fairly good attainments in English as they are required to pass the English Division of the Matriculation Examination or an examination equivalent thereto. In addition to the above qualifications, they will have to obtain high proficiency in one or more branches of Sanskrit learning and have besides to acquaint themselves with Western researches in the field of Sanskrit literature. The training they will thus have to undergo will ordinarily take a period of 4 or 5 years after what may be termed the School Final standard and at the end of this long and strenuous training they may be expected to have a mental equipment equal to the average "Pass" graduates or "Intermediates" as the case may be, who are now being sent out by the University. It is perhaps superfluous to say that a public recognition of the kind will be a great encouragement and as respectable careers in public or private employ will more or less be assured to the successful students, there is no doubt that young men of superior talent and capacity will be attracted to higher studies

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in Sanskrit. An influx of such men into the Pandit ranks with the liberal education that is now proposed to be given, will have an incalculable influence in the conduct of Sanskrit-research work in the improvement of the vernacular literature and above all in the comparative and liberal study of the Hindu religious system, ceremonial and philosophical.

The questions involved are well and carefully dealt with in these Notes.

I think it would be most convenient to dispose of these matters once for all after the Committee recently ordered has considered the subjects referred to it. This file may be treated as closed & put up to the Ed Dept for reference.

8/11/14

Ed. Dept. to submit the paper with the Minute recorded without further delay.

8/7/14

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—30,000—15 9 14

Note on the re-organization of the Sri
Chamarajendra Sanskrit College,
Bangalore.

In my preliminary memorandum dated the 9th June 1913 on the re-organization of the Chamarajendra Sanskrit College, I had sketched out the departments of studies that may be undertaken in the College and the revision in the Staff that would be necessary. As under the scheme now contemplated, it is proposed to make the courses of studies for the Mysore Vidwat Examinations coincide with the Siromani Courses of the Madras University, some amount of revision is necessary, in the proposals originally made by me.

2. The College has at present three main departments of activity, viz., the Anglo-Sanskrit Section teaching up to Lower Secondary Examination with Sanskrit as first language; (ii) Sanskrit Section proper in which Sahitya, Vyakarana, Tarka, Jyotisha and Vedanta Sastras (Vishishata Dwaita and Dwaita) are taught. It is now proposed to impart to the students in this Section knowledge of English up to School Final Standard and general instruction on historical, geographical and scientific subjects; and (iii) Adhyayana and Prayoga Section in which persons desirous of following priestly professions are taught Vedic recitations and rules for performing Hindu ceremonies.

3. It may perhaps be said that the Anglo-Sanskrit Section has no necessary connection with the Sanskrit College but there is at present no other institution preparing students for the Lower Secondary Examination with

Sanskrit as first and English as second language. Besides, successful candidates in this section will be available for being drafted to the higher Sanskrit studies of the College.

4. The present revision is made on the basis that all the three departments above sketched out are to be maintained intact. As regards the Anglo-Sanskrit Section the Staff proposed is on the normal lines and does not call for any special remakrs. In the Prayoga Section it is proposed to give the pupils some rudimentary knowledge of Sanskrit literature and Panchanga reading to enable them to follow their professions intelligently. At present the Rigveda and Yajurveda alone are represented; we may have to include in course of time the other Vedas also. The Shukla Yajurvedins have applied for instruction in their Veda. An Adhyayana and Prayoga teacher for each of the three Vedas (Rik, Sukla Yajus and Krishna Yajus) and a Sahitya teacher are necessary for this section.

5. Coming now to the classess intended for the teaching of Sanskrit literature and Shastras, the Staff required may be considered under the following main divisions:--

(i) Sahitya.
(ii) Shastras.
(iii) English.
(iv) Vernacular.
(v) General knowledge including Arithmetic and easy scientific lessons.

(i) Excluding the preparatory course the Primary and Secondary Courses will consist of 8 classes and as there should be on the average two hours of Sanskrit study

in these classes, it will engage the attention of four Sahitya teachers working 4 hours a day. The Siromani and Vidwan Sahitya Courses will require at least two teachers more. Thus six teachers in all are absolutely necessary for Sahitya teaching.

(ii) Shastras. The Staff now proposed is with a view to teach the Madras University Siromani, and Mysore Vidvat Courses in Vyakarana and Nyaya and possibly Dvaita and Vishista Dvaita branches of Vedanta. Advaita Vedanta is omitted as it is now being excellently taught at Sri Sankara Matha in the Vicinity. No special staff is necessary to teach the University Vidvan course.

For Vyakarana at least two teachers are required one to attend to the students of the higher classes and another to look after the others.

Similarly two teachers are required for Nyaya while one each for Dvaita and Visishtadvaita Vedanta will be necessary with another teacher to teach the subject common to the course.

In addition to these courses the present teacher of Jyotisha and Dharma Sastra may be retained and a Jyotisha Assistant may be given to him as lessons in astrology are also proposed to be given to the Prayoga students.

In this connection it may be stated that two grades are proposed for the teachers of the Sastras, the principal teacher getting Rs.40/- and the Assistant Rs.25/-. It is however necessary to provide a small fund from which allowances may occasionally be given to exceptionally capable men when secured for the regular

work, or for grant of honoraria to special lectures on important branches of the subjects. Rs.50/- per month is provided under this head out of which Rs.15/- will immediately be absorbed by the personal allowance which will have to be given to the Dvaita Vedanta teacher who -is now drawing Rs.55/-.

(iii) English. There will be five classes where English will have to be taught and the students will have to be instructed from the elementary to the School Final Standard. This would mean instruction in English at least for 1½ hours a day on the average and it would absorb the attention of two full-time teachers.

(iv) Vernacular. A superior Kannada Pandit to teach the students preparing for the Vidwan Examination of the Madras University and an Assistant Pandit to attend to the lower classes in translation and composition will be sufficient. As it is very likely that it will be found necessary to retain Vernacular composition for one or two years more in the Secondary course than what has now been provided for in the syllabus, there would be sufficient work for both of them.

(v) General Knowledge, etc. For attending to Arithmetic, Geography, History and Science, two teachers are necessary.

6. The subjoined Statement A shows the details of the staff and the cost involved in the revision of the Sri Chamarajendra Sanskrit College at Bangalore. The total cost amounts to a minimum of Rs.1030/- a month rising to a maximum of Rs.1175/- or an average of Rs.1126⅔ a month with a lum sum provision of Rs.500/- a year for contingencies etc. or in all Rs.14,020/- a year.

7. In addition to the above, ample provision will have to be made for a liberal system of scholarships to attract poor though capable students belonging to families mostly living in villages in the interior, who have always kept alive their love for Sanskrit learning in spite of the superior attractions of Western education. I would suggest for acceptance a scheme of scholarships as sketched out below:--

(i) A. V. Section. No special encouragement is required in this section. It would be sufficient that free education is proposed to be given.

(ii) Primary Course. Six scholarships tenable for three years each and of the value of Rs.2/-, Rs.2/8/- and Rs.3/- for each of those years may be granted to specially deserving students.

(iii) Secondary Course. Eight scholarships tenable for five years each and of the value of Rs.3/- Rs.3/8/-, Rs.4/-, Rs.4/8/- and Rs.5/- may be granted.

(iv) Vidwan, Siromani and Mysore Vidvat Course. Ten scholarships tenable for four years each of the value of Rs.6/-, Rs.7/-, Rs.8/- and Rs.9/- may be granted.

(v) Mahavidwat Course. There is to be no regular teaching in the College for this examination. At present it is not proposed to reserve any scholarships for this class of post graduate students.

(vi) Prayoga Section. Ten scholarships tenable for four years of the value of Rs.2/- for the first two years and Rs.3/- for the second two years may be granted, distributed among the different Veda Classes.

8. The cost of the above scheme worked out in statement B amounts to Rs.605/- a month or Rs.7260/- a year. It would provide for an annual admission of 34 scholars in the various sections and there will be a maximum num-

number 38 such students at any one time.

It must, however, be noted that the maximum cost of Rs.7260/- will be only attained after a number of years. In the meanwhile the funds unutilized will be spent towards the formation of a good Library and provision of the necessary school accessories. Any balance outstanding may be accumulated and utilized in course of time for the construction of a good Students' Home in connection with the College.

9. In considering the sources from which the cost of the re-organization may be met, the scholarship expenditure may be considered separately from that involved in the revision of the Staff. The former is virtually of the nature of subsistence allowance to the scholars. The Government have always in the past considered that the grant of such allowances to Sanskrit scholars was a legitimate utilization of the resources of Anna Chattrams. In another connection I have submitted proposals for the revision of the feeding conducted in the Government Anna Chattrams and I have recommended that free feeding may be stopped in Chattrams which are not situated at places of pilgrimage or do not for other reasons call for special treatment. Statement C shows at a glance the institutions where free feeding may be stopped and the amounts that will be set free, making allowances for the nehimi charges and the cost of Establishment at present maintained. The former is bound to decrease under stricter control and some savings will also on revision be effected under the latter. Thus there will be sufficient balance available for keeping these institutions in proper repair and the appropriation of Rs.7260/- for scholarships as proposed above may therefore be safely entered upon.

10. As regards the establishment charges of the College the Educational budget now provides for an expenditure of Rs.7116/-, of which Rs.6252/- goes towards the cost of the staff and Rs.864/- towards scholarship and towards this sum contributions are received as noted in the margin. The net cost to the Educational Department is therefore Rs.3840/- to which should be added the sum of Rs.2196/- now paid out of the funds of the Mysore Sanskrit College virtually out of the educational grant to that Institution. Thus the cost of the Sri Chamarajendra Sanskrit College to the Educational Department is Rs.6036/-. The Bangalore City Municipality pays Rs.600/- a year and the Sivaganga Matha Rs.120/-. The annual income of the College at present may thus be taken as Rs.6756/-. Under the present scheme an additional sum of Rs.7264/- will have to be found to make it workable. This amount, may, it is prayed, be found from the educational budget. If this should, however, be found impracticable, rather than give up this most necessary reformation, I would even recommend the appropriation of a portion of the interest accruing from certain permanent investments made by some of the larger temples under Muzrai management. Statement D shows the investments made by a few of the larger institutions and the interest accruing therefrom. As these institutions practically have more resources than they are likely to need at any time, there will be no hardship involved in such appropriation.

Bangalore City Municipality,	Rs. 600
Sri Sivaganga Matha - -	Rs. 120
Kalasa and Chamarajanagar temples. - - -	Rs. 360
Mysore Sanskrit College -	Rs. 2196
	Rs. 3276

N.B. The old contribution of Rs.100/- a month from the Sri Sringeri Matha has been omitted as the Matha repudiates it and no payment is reported to have been made since 1896.

At the same time I may be permitted to say that

there are various fields of useful activity of a purely religious nature such as readers and expounders of religious books at centres of population, itinerant lecturers in the interior etc. for which funds are required and the surplus income of these institutions would have been a handy source to draw from for these and similar objects.

BANGALORE.

Dated 12th November 1914.

Muzrai Superintendent.

Statement A.

Details of establishment required for the Sri Chamarajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore.

No.	Particulars.	Minimum Rs.	A.	P.	Maximum Rs.	A.	P.	Remarks.
1	Adhyaksha	100	0	0	150	0	0	
		100	0	0	150	0	0	
	A.V.Section (5 teachers)							
2	First teacher. - -	30	0	0	50	0	0	
3	Second " - -	30	0	0	30	0	0	
4	Third " - -	25	0	0	25	0	0	
5	Fourth " - -	20	0	0	20	0	0	
6	Fifth " - -	15	0	0	15	0	0	
		120	0	0	140	0	0	
	Adhyayana and Prayoga Section							
7) 8) 9)	Three teachers for Recitation at Rs.15/- each. - - -	45	0	0	45	0	0	
10) 11) 12)	Three teachers for Prayoga at Rs.15/- each. - - -	45	0	0	45	0	0	
13	Sahitya teacher -	15	0	0	15	0	0	
		105	0	0	105	0	0	
	COLLEGE CLASSES.							
	Sahitya.							
14.	Senior Pandit. - -	40	0	0	40	0	0	
15	Pandit. - -	30	0	0	30	0	0	
16	Do. - -	25	0	0	25	0	0	
17	Do. - -	20	0	0	20	0	0	
18	Do. - -	15	0	0	15	0	0	
19	Do. - -	15	0	0	15	0	0	

20.	Senior Pandit - -	40 0 0	40 0 0
21.	Pandit - -	25 0 0	25 0 0
		65 0 0	65 0 0
	Vyakarna.		
22.	Senior Pandit. - -	40 0 0	40 0 0
23.	Pandit. - -	25 0 0	25 0 0
	Vedanta.		
24.	✱ Dvaita Pandit - -	40 0 0	40 0 0
24.A.	Visishtadvaita Pandit	40 0 0	40 0 0
24.B.	Common Assistant. -	25 0 0	25 0 0
		105 0 0	105 0 0
	English.		
25.	Senior teacher. -	50 0 0	75 0 0
26.	Teacher. - -	30 0 0	50 0 0
		80 0 0	125 0 0
	Vernacular.		
27.	Senior Munshi. -	35 0 0	35 0 0
28.	Munshi. - - -	20 0 0	20 0 0
		55 0 0	55 0 0
	General Subjects.		
29.	Senior teacher. -	30 0 0	50 0 0
30.	Teacher. - - -	20 0 0	30 0 0
		50 0 0	80 0 0
	Jyotisha and Dharmasastra.		
31.	Senior Pandit -	30 0 0	30 0 0
32.	Pandit. - -	15 0 0	15 0 0
		45 0 0	45 0 0
	Miscellaneous.		
33.	Writer and Librarian.	15 0 0	15 0 0
34.	Peon. - - -	8 0 0	8 0 0

✱ The present Pandit will get a personal allowance of Rs.15 to be met from the provision of Rs.50/- made under a "Special Allowance" or -- "Honoraria" (Item No.38)

	Peon. - - - -	8	0	0	8	0	0	
	Do. - - - -	7	0	0	7	0	0	
	Do. - - - -	7	0	0	7	0	0	
		45	0	0	45	0	0	
38.	Lumpsum provision for personal allowances or honoraria. - -	50	0	0	50	0	0	
	Total -	1,030	0	0	1,175	0	0	Per mensem.
		12,360	0	0	14,100	0	0	Per annum.
	Contingencies.							
39.	Library - - -	150	0	0	150	0	0	
40.	Prizes. - - -	100	0	0	100	0	0	
41.	Purchase of furniture -	100	0	0	100	0	0	
42.	Repairs to furniture. -	50	0	0	50	0	0	
43.	Contingent charges. -	100	0	0	100	0	0	
		500	0	0	500	0	0	Per annum.
	Grand total -	12,860	0	0	14,600	0	0	Per annum.
	Average Cost				14,020	0	0	Per annum.

Madurai Superintendent.

Statement B.

Class.	No. of scholar-ships.	Scholar-ship amount.	Total	
		Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
Primary Course.				
First Class.	6	2 0	12 0	
Second Class.	6	2 8	15 0	
Third Class.	6	3 00	18 0	
			45 0	
Secondary Course.				
First Class.	8	3 0	24 0	
Second Class. -	8	3 8	28 0	
Third Class.	8	4 0	32 0	
Fourth Class. -	8	4 8	36 0	
Fifth Class. -	8	5 0	40 0	
			160 0	
Vidwan, Siromani and sore Vidwat Course				
First year Class. -	10	6 0	60 0	
Second " -	10	7 0	70 0	
Third " -	10	8 0	80 0	
Fourth " -	10	9 0	90 0	
			300 0	
Prayoga Section.				
First year.	10	2 0	20 0	
Second year.	10	2 0	20 0	
Third year.	10	3 0	30 0	
Fourth year.	10	3 0	30 0	
			100 0	
Total			605 0	Per mensem.
			or	
			Rs. 7,260 0	Per annum.

Muzrai Superintendent.

Statement C.

	Dist	Place.		Full tasdik allotment.			Actual expenditure on feeding.			Remarks.
				S.		P	S.		
1.	Shimoga	Chattram at	Shikaripur -	628	8	0	198	0	0	
2.		"	Honnali. -	492	0	0	~~182~~ 167	8	0	
				1120	8	0	~~380~~	0	0	
3.	Hassan.	"	Grama -	514	8	0	87	12	0	
4.		"	Channarapatna	761	4	0	366	4	0	
5.		"	Arsikere. -	500	4	0	254	4	0	
6.		"	Banavar. -	500	4	0	116	4	0	
				2276	4	0	824	8	0	
7.	Bangalore	"	Channapatna -	848	4	0	360	0	0	
8.		"	Hoskote -	858	4	0	489	2	0	
9.		"	Closepet -	848	4	0	404	4	0	
10.		"	Bidadi. -	1025	4	0	521	4	0	
				2580	0	0	1774	10	0	
11.	Chitaldrug.	"	Chellakere -	373	8	0	~~117 2 6~~ 167-7-0			
12.		"	Hanagal. -	340	8	0	156	12	0	
13.		"	Komarajahalli	452	3	0	80	3	0	
				1166	3	0	~~354 1 0~~ 404-6-0			
14.	Kolar.	"	Malur. -	862	0	0	243	6	0	
15.		"	Bowringpet -	666	0	0	218	4	0	
				1528	0	0	461	10	0	
16.	Mysore.	"	Mandya -	1196	4	0	926	4	0	
17.		"	Nagamangala "	862	8	0	237	0	0	
18.		"	Chinakurli -	862	8	0	374	11	0	
19.		"	Varuna -	1224	12	0	701	6	0	
20.		"	Yelwal -	1032	0	0	699	0	0	

No.	Name of Institution	Amount invested 3½ P.C.			4 P.C.			Total
1.	Sri Appanneyaswami temple at Malur, Channapatna Taluk				10,000	.	.	10,000
2.	Sri Ranganathaswami temple at Tirumale, Magadi Taluk.	3000	.	.	6000	.	.	9000
3.	Sri Gangadhareswaraswami temple at Sivaganga.				9000	.	.	9000
4.	Sri Anjaneyaswami temple at Kyamenahalli, Kunigal Taluk.	11700	.	.	5000	.	.	16700
5.	Sri Rameswaraswami temple at Keladi, Sagar Taluk.	21015	9	4				21015
6.	Sri Rameswara and Ganapati temples at Thimlapalli	2276	12	.	9000	.	.	11276
7.	Sri Subrahmanyaswami temple at Kesavanahalli				10,000	.	.	10,000
8.	Sri Kalabyreswaraswami temple at Kalasa.	136189	4	9	11000	.	.	147189 4
9.	Sri Rishyasringeswara Swami temple at Kigga.	12000	.	.				12000 -
10.	Sri Chamarajeswaraswami temple at Chamarajanagar.	82098	3	8				82098 3
11.	Sri Rama devaru temple at Chunchankatte.	15601	10	.				15601 10
12.	Sri Honnadevi temple at Sosale	30102	13	2				30102 13
13.	Sri Tripura Sundari temple at Murgod.	11337	6	5				11337 6
14.	Sri Kasivisveswaraswami temple at Gosayi Ghat S. Patan	8000	.					8000

			Uninvested amount at the credit of the dug on 1st July 1914	Amou priate the i income insti
	40 . . 400 . .		2164 15 2	200
105 . .	240 . . 345 . .		7981 14 8	150
	360 . . 360 . .		4565 14 8	150
409 8 .	200 . . 609 8		8119 11 2	300
735 8 .	735 8		10257 14 9	350
79 12 .	360 . . 439 12		7585 15 9	200
	400 . . 400 .		4286 8 .	200
476 . .	440 . . 520 .		14153 1 10	3000
420 .	420 .		5187 5 6	200
2873 8	2873 8		12622 14 1	1200
496 .	496 .		10515 9 8	250
1053 8	1053 8		4023 2 9	500
339 .	33 .		1918 11 2	150
280	280 .		4703 7 9	150.

15	Sri Mallikarjunaswami temple at Muddatore.	8002	10	4		000
16	Gaddidam Sri Venkatramanaswami temple at Bagepalli.	8500				8500
17	Damodar Dass Charities in the Kunigal Taluk	1000			8000	900
18	Sri Venkatramanaswami temple at Chicka Tirupati	8500				850

					280			2416	7	10	100		
297	8				297	8		2109	0	8	100		
35			320		355			11016	12	5	200		
97	8				297	8		3459	14	7	100		
					15188	12		1			7500		

Reviewed and Examined
Murrai Superintendent